

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Adams, Ottawa, & Potomac	7,400
Adams, Potomac, & Ohio	5,600
Adams, Potomac, & New York	2,300
Adams, Potomac, & New England	3,400
Adams, Potomac, & New Orleans	3,000
Adams, Potomac, & New Mexico	2,200
Adams, Potomac, & New South Wales	1,500
Adams, Potomac, & New Zealand	1,000
Adams, Potomac, & New Caledonia	500
Adams, Potomac, & New Guinea	200
Adams, Potomac, & New Hebrides	100
Adams, Potomac, & New South Wales	1,500
Adams, Potomac, & New Zealand	1,000
Adams, Potomac, & New Caledonia	500
Adams, Potomac, & New Guinea	200
Adams, Potomac, & New Hebrides	100

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There are thirty different tribes west of the Mississippi, with whom the United States have treaties, embracing an aggregate population of 156,310 souls.

New Jersey.—At a joint meeting of the Legislature of New Jersey on Friday, PETER D. VANOM was re-elected Governor. GABRIEL H. FORD, Justice of the Supreme Court, and GARRET D. WALL, Senator of the United States, in the place of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, whose term of service expires on the 3rd of March next.

Arrival of the Lion, &c.—The brig William Tell arrived at New York on Friday last, from the coast of Africa, has on board the great male lion, (Bashaw Memnon), and the two beautiful black Arabian steed horses, (Abderrahman and Bidi Hamet), considered of the purest blood and swiftest breed in Barbary.

From the Fredericktown Examiner.
THE GOLDEN DELUSION.

What has become of the Gold Currency? The Eagles and Half Eagles, which were so plenty heretofore just before the election, have all disappeared. Can any one tell whether they have gone? We were told that they were to take the place of the bank notes, and that the wretched rag currency would vanish before them. Has this boast been realized? Is any farmer of this county in possession of a single Half Eagle obtained in the way of business? Not one. Then was this golden humbug a despicable party artifice which must compel every man, however tolerant in his construction of the motives and conduct of political adversaries, to view it with the most unreserved indignation. It was a gross and deliberate imposture and deception, disgraceful and barefaced expedient, utterly unjustifiable even upon the laxest principles of political morality, and which will cover with shame every man, however high his station, who was engaged in it.

Let the farmers of this county compare the results of this golden experiment with the predictions of its advocates. The Government paper, and its parasites throughout the country, told the people, that, in "eight or nine months, every substantial citizen, will have a long silver purse of fine open net work, through the interstices of which the gold will shine and glitter." The time has passed. Has the prediction been verified? Or is it not already a stale and miserable falsehood? Is there any gold, worth speaking of, in circulation amongst us? We venture to say, that excepting that which may be in the keeping of the Banks, there is not a thousand dollars of the new Gold coin in Frederick County.

Such, then, has been the fulfilment of the prophecies of the missions of the administration. What confidence is due to men who will thus attempt to deceive? In private life, no man would use similar means to attain his own ends, would be universally reprobated as a dishonorable man. Why should there be any differ-

ence in the rules of private and public honor and probity? In truth, the man whose principles are not broad enough to cover both his political and moral conduct, deserves confidence neither as a politician nor a private citizen. A truly honest and honorable mind will be honest and honorable in every thing; and he who does not scruple to defraud his fellow-citizens of their votes by mean and paltry artifices, would not hesitate to practise the same arts to defraud them of their property, if opportunity and temptation should occur.

The "Indian Summer" is a sort of golden age that the poets write of; and men look for it every autumn, as though it were as inseparable from the season, as frosts and rheumatisms. It is otherwise called the "Smoky" or "Foggy" Summer. The Indian Summer affords a fortnight of unexceptionable, unmixed good weather. The Indians had their belief or tradition, that the Great Spirit sent them a fortnight of his own peculiar summer, at this season of the year, and as the most delicious air comes from the southwest, in this quarter it was that they placed the residence of their divinities.

DROUGHT IN THE SUMMER OF 1834.
From Le Courrier Francais, (Paris), August 16th, 1834.

In almost all the countries of Eastern Europe, (says the Gazette of Augsburg), such as Hungary, Prussia proper, Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, and even Austria, there has prevailed, since early in the Spring, an extraordinary drought. The whole month of May was without rain, and the thermometer rose of Reaumur marked 25° above zero, (81° Fahrenheit). At Revel, lat. 59° 20' N. Reaumur's thermometer rose to 28° above zero, equal to 95° Fahrenheit. Some showers, with high wind, but little rain, fell in June, but the summer heat remained unabated, with the exception of a few nights, when the temperature fell to near the freezing of water, which occasioned great injury to vegetation on low grounds. The farmers, who, from their ancient experience, expected some rain at the summer solstice, were this year disappointed in their hopes.

The month of July was disastrous. The rivers, brooks, and fountains, were dried up. Even the leaves of the trees became yellowish. The Cerealia (small bread grains) suffered much, and meadow grasses, either natural or artificial, still more. It was necessary to carry grain to a great distance to be ground, because most of the mills were stopped for want of water.

What completes these calamities, is that the potato crop is almost nothing. One of the first consequences of this state of things is, that the farmers are compelled, at any price, to dispose of most of their animals. In Prussia, the best cows are sold at from 5 to 6 thalers, (from \$3.50 to \$4.20 United States money) and a good horse may be purchased at from 10 to 15 thalers, (from \$7 to \$10.50 federal money).

The Government is exposed to extraordinary expenses to sustain the cavalry. Straw and hay are already beyond price.

The following is quoted from a paper of New York, (what paper is not stated).

"The intense heats that we have experienced here, (Paris) almost without interruption, for near two months, have been felt at divers points of the globe, and in particular the United States of North America. In New York, from the 5th to the 10th of July, the heat was excessive. On the 9th, Reaumur's thermometer placed, it is true, in the sun, rose to 41°, equal to 104° Fahrenheit, the maximum heat of Senegal. More than thirty persons were reported to have fallen dead in the streets, of whom two in one instance perished in the same hour. The greatest number of these victims had committed the imprudence of drinking too plentifully of cold water, when covered with perspiration. A large number of horses have also perished; the teams of the omnibuses suffered in an especial manner.

"It is remarkable, that the day of the greatest heat was precisely that on which the riots commenced. In general, excessive heats overpower & enervate men; yet, nevertheless, history offers numerous examples of their being simultaneous with great popular movements, marked by an extraordinary display of energy and vigor. At New York, they will long cite the great heats of July, 1834."

[How prone man is to connect in the same category simultaneous events? Very often, the least examination and comparison would show two or more events as utterly distinct in cause, which are united by popular logic. Great atmospheric changes at or near the Equinoxes and Solstices come under a complete application to the preceding remarks.

Nat. Intel.
*And no wonder they were disappointed! Of all the ordinary and widely-extended vulgar errors, there is perhaps not another, having less actual justification in the laws of nature, than that of periodical changes in the weather of the temperate zones of the earth at the equinoxes and solstices. Every well kept table of meteorological phenomena gives condemnation to the so common opinion.

The Massachusetts Election.
For Representatives to Congress, Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, is approaching, and the canvass is becoming spirited. The Whig candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, as our readers know, are Isaac Smith and

Great Emigration to the West.
The following extracts, one from a paper called the Miami of the Lake, published in Perryburg, Ohio, dated October 21st, another from the St. Louis Republican, of Oct. 17th, and a third from an interior town of Missouri, will give our

readers some notion of the emigration to the West:

"The numbers that arrive and depart daily from our town, for the purpose of locating in the valley, is almost incredible. A wag at our elbow, while we were standing upon the porch of one of our public houses in this place, remarked, as he stood gazing at the long train of covered wagons, as they come pouring into the town, that he verily believed 'the whole East had broken up.' And well, indeed, he might suppose so, as the spectacle certainly justified the belief. To the farmer in the East, who wishes to better his lot by emigration, we say, the Valley of Miami is the place for you; near a good and never-failing market, and with as productive a soil as any portion of the West can boast of. In addition to the above, we add that a more delightful region we were never in."—Miami of the Lake.

Emigration.—The season, so far, has been a delightful one for emigration. For several days, our streets have been crowded with wagons and carriages, filled with apparently substantial and worthy people, heading their course to the far West. The number which pass here, we have understood, is not equal to that which crosses the river above the mouth of the Missouri. Many of these emigrants are bound for the extreme western counties of the State; and we have been told that almost every section of land in Jackson county has been entered. Other counties are populating not less rapidly.

St. Louis Republican.
COLUMBUS, Missouri, Oct. 21.
Emigration.—Never within our recollection, has there been such an influx of emigrants as are now, and have for some weeks been, passing through this place to the more western part of the State.

There appears to be an almost unbroken line of wagons, carts, carriages, cattle, slaves, &c. The weather is fine, and the roads in excellent order for travelling. There is also an emigration from the State, of large droves of horses, mules, &c. for Eastern and Southern markets.

The Autocrat of Russia, it is said, is about to visit Vienna. He is laboring, it is affirmed, under a serious pulmonary affection, and the Paris paper, alluding at the same time to the coincidence of the illness of Don Pedro, says: "It is remarkable that the two youngest sovereigns of Europe are both in precarious health, and that absolutism and liberalism may, at the same moment, each lose its most declared supporter."

CHOLERA FACTS.
Since the 12th ult. there have been no cases of Cholera on the Savannah River, either in the city of Savannah or on the plantations. The term of its continuance from the first case on the 1st of September was therefore 42 days. The usual term is 57 days.

In the city of Savannah there have been in all so few cases, that the disease can hardly be said to have prevailed there as an epidemic. The immediate site of Savannah is high and dry, to which may be attributed its comparative exemption.

On the River plantations the aggregate number of deaths is computed to have been 700, being a proportion of about one to six of the population. The proportion varied, being more or less upon different plantations. In some settlements it was as great as one to three and four. In New York the proportion was one to twenty-eight. —Charleston Mercury.

A correspondent of a Southern paper speaks in the following terms of the Public School system of New England—of which, above all other admirable institutions, her people have just cause to be proud: "The school houses of New England have been called the fortresses of New England. You see them in the country every two miles or less, on almost every important road—and every body knows or ought to know that New England is cut up with roads—half roads—I was going to say. These Free Schools, where the poor are educated at the expense of the rich, I verily believe, give that peculiarity of which I have spoken, to the whole Yankee nation. They arouse and stimulate whatever of intellect there is in a man. They foster enterprise and emulation. They educate to a certain extent all the people. Hence New England men have the benefit that education always gives—the ardent thirst for knowledge and for intellectual and moral achievement. They aim high and reach high. Work they must, or starve, for the soil is not the bountiful giver of the fruits of soil under a Southern sun. The climate is cold—the summers are short—and then comes growling November, and fiercely raging winter, with its ice and its storms, so that one man eats up from October to May what may be gathered the rest of the time. Thus necessity demands the exercise of every faculty, and our free schools teach all how to use them to the best advantage.

In the large towns and cities every thing is done that can be done to stimulate and arouse the boy. The most perfect equality exists in all schools. The poorest boy in the free school feels as high and as proud as the son of the richest. 'You do not mean,' said Gov. Burroughs, of Virginia, after visiting the superb free school of Boston, which he admired very much, 'that these schools are free? Indeed I do,' said the school committee

the medal in the class we have just examined, and the boy that lost it—'The first is the son of that wood-sawyer there, (pointing to a man who was sawing wood in the street), and the second is the son of John Quincy Adams, the President of the U. States.' The Virginian stared in astonishment at a spectacle like this, and no longer wondered at the prosperity of New England."

[From a Friend now in Philadelphia]
October 22, 1834.
I spent an evening, not long since, in company with the celebrated Dr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, at the time of his decease in this city. Among many deeply interesting anecdotes, he related the following, which has never been published. I think it well deserves to be.

Randolph was near his end. Dr. — was sitting by the table, and his man John, (Juba was left in Roanoke,) sitting by the bed, in perfect silence when he closed his eyes, and for a few moments seemed, by his hard breathing, to be asleep. But as the sequel proved, it was the intense working of his mind. Opening his keen eyes upon the Doctor, he said, sharply, "Remorse," soon afterwards more emphatically, "Remorse," presently at the top of his strength, he cried out, "RE-MORSE." He then added, "Let me see the word!" The Dr. not comprehending his desire, made no reply. Randolph then said to him, with great energy, "Let me see the word, Show me it in a Dictionary." The Dr. looked round and told him he believed there was none in the room. "Write it then," said

Randolph. The Dr. searched and in Randolph's engraved cards lying on the table, asked if he should write it on that. "Nothing more proper," was the answer. The Dr. then wrote the word in pencil under the printed name, and handed it to Randolph. He seized it and holding it up to his eyes with great earnestness, seemed much agitated. After a few seconds, he handed back the card, saying, "Write it on the other side." The Dr. did so, in large letters. He took it again, and after gazing earnestly upon it a few seconds, returned it and said, "Lend John your pencil, and let him put a stroke under it." The black man took the pencil and did so, leaving it on the table. "Ah!" said the dying man, "Remorse, you don't know what it means! you don't know what it means!" But added presently, "I cast myself on the Lord Jesus Christ for mercy."

Dr. — then showed me the identical card. On one side there was written "John Randolph of Roanoke—Remorse," and on the other side "Remorse." You may imagine the varied thoughts that rushed through my mind, at beholding the sad evidence of the dreadfulness of postponing to a dying hour, the business of a life time. —Christian Watchman.

Not very unreasonable.—The retailers of Hagerstown, Md. have entered into a solemn resolution, that from and after the 20th ult. they will not furnish samples of their goods, nor suffer goods to be carried out of their stores to be examined at private houses, except in cases of sickness.

A tomb stone at Montmartre, near Paris, has the following—"To the memory of Mr. Jobart, a most excellent husband and father. His disconsolate widow continues to carry on the grocery business in the Rue St. Dennis." Another shop in the same street has this sign—"I beg to direct your attention to the sacred word of God, and at the same time to the extremely moderate price at which I sell cotton goods, &c."

Suicides.—No less than three persons committed suicide in Washington county, Pa. during the week ending the 25th ult. John Bell, a resident of West Finley township, put an end to his life by hanging himself with a rope, to a sapling, in a lane a short distance from his house. —Mrs. Naomi McDonald, wife of James McDonald, of Morris township, hung herself with a bank of yarn, to an outside corner of the house in which she resided. Her husband and the rest of her family were out working on the farm at the time, and he was the first to discover her lifeless body. She had been abstracted in her mind at intervals for about 15 months previous—has left 6 children. Mrs. Mow, an aged woman, widow of the late Peter Mow, of Amwell township, in the same county, hung herself to the bedpost with a bank of yarn.

The West.—A gentleman who lately travelled from Paoli, Indiana, to Vincennes, a distance of 65 miles, counted, in that distance, no less than four hundred wagons, moving emigrant families to Illinois and Missouri.

OLD MR. PARSONS.
Speaking of old Mr. Parsons, reminds us of a story. — When he first engaged in navigation, he kept a ship-chandlery and grocery at the head of Hancock's wharf, (in Boston we are speaking of) and had fitted out three schooners loaded with American produce for the West Indies, which, with his stock in store, constituted all his property. For fitting out these vessels he became considerably in debt, and as they had been long absent without being heard from, it was supposed they were all lost. The tradesmen found it inconvenient to wait longer for their pay, and were at length clamorous. Mr. P. whose cash was suspended, deck out most of his goods to his creditors. There was one blacksmith, however, (to whom he was considerably in arrears, but who never mentioned to him the subject of his debt. Mr. P. called upon, and told him if he ever expected to be paid, to come and receive his quota of goods, as it would soon be too late. "Never mind that," said Vulcan, "I am in no hurry, if you are not."

In short time afterwards, one cold winter morning, Mr. P. was roused from his slumbers by a loud knocking at his door, and on popping out his head out of the window he saw his friend of the bellows, "Mr. Parsons," said he, "I believe that is one of your schmonies just this side of the castle." He then stood in showing on his clothes and repairing to the wharf, and his joy found the blacksmith's suspicions correct. She had arrived with a

return cargo of gold and silver, having sold all her produce at a great profit. In less than forty-eight hours the other two schooners were also laden with gold and silver.

This was the foundation of the great fortune he afterwards accumulated. — It is needless to say the blacksmith was paid to his heart's content—and more than that, on the return of each annual thanksgiving, till the end of Mr. P.'s life, his family was presented with a box of raisins and a barrel of flour. Such was the character of that eminent merchant, Ebenezer Parsons. —N. Y. Com. Adv.

Shocking Depravity.—At a recent session of the Superior Court of Stokes County, N. Carolina, William Gibson, a lad about 13 years old, was put upon his trial for the murder of his sister, a child younger than himself. It seems that on some squabble taking place between them about cooking some food, when no one was about the house but these two, he had deliberately sharpened a case knife and cut the little girl's throat in such a manner that she immediately died. On being charged with the act, he acknowledged it, but at first gave different reasons for doing it from what he afterwards admitted. On the trial he appeared quite unconcerned at what was going on, and although the Jury acquitted him on account of a deficiency of intellect, many thought that his apathy of manner was the effect of vicious examples, with which he was proven to have been familiar from his earliest childhood. His whole associations, it is said, have been of the most depraved character, and it seemed a matter of surprise to every one that such a state of morals, as his trial exposed, should exist in a civilized country.

Post-diem Surgery.—In June, 1833, a miller received a sabre cut at a public house, which completely amputated his right ear. Before he left the house he picked up the ear from the ground, and put it into his pocket. This was in the evening. Early in the following morning he went to a surgeon and showed him the ear, now cold, and somewhat crushed. The surgeon washed the ear in spirits and water, and made a new edge to the part of the wound which the ear still possessed, and that of the ear which he had lost. After accurately fitting the parts, he kept them together by four stitches, and dressed them by adhesive plasters, compresses, and an appropriate bandage. The day after some of the dressings were removed, in order to make sure that the parts were in contact, the point of union was then observed to be red, the patient was feverish, and had thirst and headache. In eight days these symptoms disappeared, and the helix began to assume its vital warmth; the lobular extremity united the first; the other parts suppurated, and granulation appeared on the cartilages. In a little more than a month the cure was complete; the patient's right ear was almost in the same condition as the left, and all that was remarked was an elliptical linear cicatrix at the point of union. —Medical and Surgical Journal.

Days of the Creation.—Supposing that there are inhabitants at the poles of the earth, how must they understand the days of the creation? To them a day of light is six months long, and a night of darkness six months long, and the day made up of night and day covers a year, and it is a day, too, limited by morning and evening. Such persons, therefore, must suppose, upon the literal understanding of the days of the creation, that at least six years were employed upon the work. So also at the polar circles, there is every year one day that is one continued vision of the sun for 24 hours, and one continued night for 24 hours; while every where within the polar circles the days and the nights respectively are for six months more than 24 hours, extending even as we advance towards the poles through the time of many of our days and nights. How are the inhabitants of these regions to understand the week of the creation, if limited to the literal interpretation of the inspired record? —Professor Silliman.

From the Newburyport Herald.
Caution to Sportsmen.—Two young men embarked on Monday, on a gaming excursion, in the harbor—the tide being somewhat low, many small islands which are covered at high tide were prominent, and presented inviting flocks of game. — To these the young sportsmen directed their course, and, upon arriving, pulled the boat upon the flats and left it there. After being absent a short time they returned again in the spot, but in the meantime the tide had arisen and floated the boat some distance off. Their exertions to recover it were fruitless—and they attempted in vain to swim to the shore, from which they were a mile distant. — Knowing that the water would before long cover the spot upon which they stood, they collected such materials as the place afforded and erected a small mound four feet high, which was braced with their guns—this they were compelled to ascend, and remained upon it till nearly midnight, when the interval between the tides allowed them a short season to repair the mound, and make preparations for the succeeding tide, which arose more than a foot above the eminence. On Tuesday morning they were discovered from the shore, and taken from their perilous situation, much exhausted, and conveyed to their friends, who had become seriously alarmed at their prolonged absence.

Newspapers towards the Rocky Mountains.—A newspaper, to be called the "Indian Advocate," is to be edited by the Rev. Isaac McCay, is about to be established in the Indian Territory three hundred miles west of St. Louis. This location, we think, must be considered

somewhere in the neighborhood of the celebrated "far west." —N. Y. Courier. Not near it. He may go a thousand miles west of the mouth of the Y.

low Stone, and he will there meet people still, "from the west."

It is said the high-minded family of the late Robert Temple, Esq. of Vermont, have resolved to refund to the Government, so far as his estate will admit of it, all the money he may have wrongfully obtained.

MR. MILLS' ASCENSION AT LANCASTER.
To the Editor of the Union.
LANCASTER, Monday Evening, Nov. 30, 1834.

Sir—In conformity with the desire of some friends in Lancaster, I made, on Saturday, the 1st inst., an ascension from East King street.

Half an hour before the specified time I had my balloon completely inflated, and as the spectators were already on the ground, I set off six minutes before three P. M. although I had announced my intention of going at the therm.

At that time, the thermometer indicated a temperature of 54°, and the barometer stood 28° 8". The wind nearly due east, was light and irregular. My course was at first westward, so that I passed immediately over Lancaster, when a change of current took me several miles in a north-westward direction. As I did not rise high, I could distinctly hear the sound of the horses' hoofs, as their riders pursued me. My elevation at that time, was 27° 3', and the temperature 44°.

A new and higher current of air from the north and west, soon drove me back towards Lancaster; which, as I passed, it appeared to be half a mile or 1 1/2 miles to the westward of my course. I could see the assemblage in the enclosure in which I had left them, but I was out of hearing of their salutations. My elevation at this time, was about 24° 5' or, very nearly a mile above the earth. At this time, I could see a vast expanse of beautiful country, and among other objects, recognized the Susquehanna, and its bridge, at Columbia.

Soon after leaving Lancaster for the second time, I entered and passed through the clouds, which though thick enough to conceal the earth from view, did not seem to be more than 20 or 30 yards in thickness. Emerging from this stratum, I suddenly found myself in a bright sunshine, with a vast field of white opaqueness below me, convoluted into singular forms, and presenting a variety of elevations and cavernous depressions.

I continued above the clouds for nearly an hour, and during that time saw the earth only three times, and then but for a moment, as the rolling clouds beneath happened to break their well preserved continuity.

As I fell below the clouds, I was surprised to see a beautiful river, full of boats and vessels, and to find myself almost immediately over a small town, on its margin, while I saw another of greater size, at a little distance inland. After some reflection, I felt sure that it was not either the Susquehanna or the Chesapeake, but it never entered my head to suppose that I could have travelled so far as to have reached the banks of the Delaware, at New Castle, and that the beautiful city of Wilmington lay in sight, to the north of my position.

Attempting to descend here, to avoid crossing the river, I encountered the eastern current, with which I had started at Lancaster, and was carried by it across the state of Delaware. I, at 5 P. M. precisely, touched the earth, near Cooch's Mills, 3 miles from Elkton.

As I passed over a house near this place, some white people hailed me, 'who are you,' I replied by asking 'where am I,' to which they answered 'go back where you came from.' I soon after, let go my anchor, near to the turnpike, and fortunately it laid hold of a fence, when I called to two black men to come to my assistance, which at first they declined, without giving me any answer in words. After repeated solicitations, they were induced to approach, and drawing down the balloon, brought me to the ground.

Soon afterwards, I was joined by a party on horseback, from Elkton, who taking hold of the anchor-rope, as I sat in the car, carried me sailing through the air, along the turnpike, to Elkton, a distance of 3 miles, where at half past 6, arrived in safety, discharged the gas, folded the balloon, and at seven, had finished the folding and securing the balloon, car, &c.

As we passed along the turnpike, the intervention of trees sometimes made the road too narrow for the passage of the balloon, which was then, by lengthening the cable, elevated above them, and brought over their tops.

This morning I went to Frenchtown, and by rail road and steamboat reached Philadelphia at 5 P. M.

It is not easy to tell the exact distance traversed during the two hours and 6 minutes passed in the air, but it is probable, that it was not less than one hundred miles.

In descending, I adopted a simple plan of estimating the force and direction of the current beneath me. A feather of sufficient size to be visible at a distance, loaded in such a manner as to fall slowly, floats along with the balloon and its current, until it enters another atmospheric movement, when it is seen to take the new direction. The aeronaut may thus be guided by a choice of current before he enters it. In ascending, the same kind of knowledge may be had by letting off very small balloons prepared for the purpose and carried up in the car.

I cannot conclude, without expressing my thanks to the friends at Lancaster, who gave me countenance and assistance, and to the good people of Elkton, who,

low Stone, and he will there meet people still, "from the west."

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Soon after leaving Lancaster for the second time, I entered and passed through the clouds, which though thick enough to conceal the earth from view, did not seem to be more than 20 or 30 yards in thickness. Emerging from this stratum, I suddenly found myself in a bright sunshine, with a vast field of white opaqueness below me, convoluted into singular forms, and presenting a variety of elevations and cavernous depressions.

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As I fell below the clouds, I was surprised to see a beautiful river, full of boats and vessels, and to find myself almost immediately over a small town, on its margin, while I saw another of greater size, at a little distance inland. After some reflection, I felt sure that it was not either the Susquehanna or the Chesapeake, but it never entered my head to suppose that I could have travelled so far as to have reached the banks of the Delaware, at New Castle, and that the beautiful city of Wilmington lay in sight, to the north of my position.

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As I passed over a house near this place, some white people hailed me, 'who are you,' I replied by asking 'where am I,' to which they answered 'go back where you came from.' I soon after, let go my anchor, near to the turnpike, and fortunately it laid hold of a fence, when I called to two black men to come to my assistance, which at first they declined, without giving me any answer in words. After repeated solicitations, they were induced to approach, and drawing down the balloon, brought me to the ground.

Soon afterwards, I was joined by a party on horseback, from Elkton, who taking hold of the anchor-rope, as I sat in the car, carried me sailing through the air, along the turnpike, to Elkton, a distance of 3 miles, where at half past 6, arrived in safety, discharged the gas, folded the balloon, and at seven, had finished the folding and securing the balloon, car, &c.

As we passed along the turnpike, the intervention of trees sometimes made the road too narrow for the passage of the balloon, which was then, by lengthening the cable, elevated above them, and brought over their tops.

This morning I went to Frenchtown, and by rail road and steamboat reached Philadelphia at 5 P. M.

It is not easy to tell the exact distance traversed during the two hours and 6 minutes passed in the air, but it is probable, that it was not less than one hundred miles.

In descending, I adopted a simple plan of estimating the force and direction of the current beneath me. A feather of sufficient size to be visible at a distance, loaded in such a manner as to fall slowly, floats along with the balloon and its current, until it enters another atmospheric movement, when it is seen to take the new direction. The aeronaut may thus be guided by a choice of current before he enters it. In ascending, the same kind of knowledge may be had by letting off very small balloons prepared for the purpose and carried up in the car.

I cannot conclude, without expressing my thanks to the friends at Lancaster, who gave me countenance and assistance, and to the good people of Elkton, who,

low Stone, and he will there meet people still, "from the west."

It is said the high-minded family of the late Robert Temple, Esq. of Vermont, have resolved to refund to the Government, so far as his estate will admit of it, all the money he may have wrongfully obtained.

MR. MILLS' ASCENSION AT LANCASTER.
To the Editor of the Union.
LANCASTER, Monday

did every thing in their power to promote my comfort and convenience.

The annexed table will show the various altitudes and their corresponding temperatures. I should have noted the time of entering the clouds, and their exact elevation, but I was so completely absorbed by the beauty and variety of the phenomena, that I entirely forgot to make at that time, the necessary observations.

I am very respectfully yours, &c.
JAMES MILLS.

Time.	Barom.	Thermom.	W.
2 54	29 8	44	N. W.
3 5	27 5	44	N. W.
3 15	25 0	46	N.
3 20	22 2	34	E. N. E.
3 30	20 4	32	S. E. by S.
4 0	19 0	31	

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The affairs of Spain are yet undecided, though the accounts represent the affairs of Don Carlos as in a poor way. The cholera is destroying a great many lives in various parts of Europe. Commercial affairs appear to be in a prosperous condition.

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From different parts, we occasionally hear of the appearance of these animals, but no where in this section of the country, do they show themselves so frequently or with more boldness, than in the lower parts of New Jersey. Numbers have been seen in the cultivated parts of that State, where it is quite unusual for them

to appear. This is attributed to the severe frosts of the last spring, which made great encroachments upon their usual means of subsistence, and has compelled them to leave the tracks of uncultivated forests and swamps, which in parts of our neighboring State, afford to these animals so quiet a shelter. The hunters and their dogs have considerable employment, and have been successful in running down their game and in several instances within sight of the smoke of our city. In the neighborhood of Glassborough, eighteen miles from the city, no less than five have been seen and two killed, within three or four weeks past.

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The young Queen, DONNA MARIA, is declared to be authorized to enter upon the duties of governing.

The following is a list of the new Portuguese ministry:

Duke Palmella, President of the Council.

Don Francisco de S. Suez.

Duke de Perceira, Minister of War.

Anilneo Barreto Ferraz de Vasconcellos, Minister of Justice.

Jose de Silva Carvalho.

Conde de Villa Real, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Agostinho Jose Friere, Minister of Marine.

Blood in Animals.—It is probable that there are at least twenty-four pints of blood in the body of a middling sized healthy man. Of this about an ounce or two table spoonfuls, are sent out at every beat of the heart. This multiplied by sixty, the lowest rate of the pulse, gives of course sixty ounces—about four pints in a minute. This is 120 quarts, or 30 gallons an hour, or 720 gallons, equal to more than 11 hogsheads, in 24 hours.

Now if the heart of the whale, sends out, at each stroke, 15 gallons; as some suppose, and if the heart beat twenty times in a minute, the quantity circulated through the heart of the whale, in twenty-four hours, will be 432,000 gallons or nearly 8,000 hogsheads. The thought of such a river of blood is overwhelming.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG CHRONICLE.

The approaching session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania promises to be one of unusual interest. The exciting questions of the last sittings of the Legislatures of the Union and of the State have been settled by a decisive vote of the people of Pennsylvania, in which they have proclaimed their unshaken confidence in the administrations of Jackson and Polk. But a Governor of the State is to be elected in 1835, and a President of the United States in 1836, and it requires but little acquaintance with human nature to predict, that the contests for these high stations will enlist the talents and the zeal that are naturally and rightfully exercised in a free government, where a difference of opinion upon men and measures, will always exist. These matters are adverted to, because the National and State Legislatures are the theatres upon which the game for power is played, and the proceedings of those bodies are, therefore, full of interest to the humble and unassuming citizen, whose only wish is to give an enlightened and honest vote at elections, and thereby to perpetuate the free institutions for which the sages and heroes of the revolution risked and suffered so much, and which have for more than half a century been preserved inviolate. Hence every citizen ought to possess a fair, faithful and impartial report of these proceedings of Congress, but more particularly of the Legislature of his own State, and such a report will be furnished in the columns of the HARRISBURG CHRONICLE, during the session of 1834-5, which will commence at Harrisburg on the first Tuesday of December, 1834.

A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and one of the Editors will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish our patrons with a pretty full account of all that may be said and done by their Representatives, at the coming session: For the purpose of doing this more in detail than heretofore, an enlargement of the Chronicle will take place at the opening of the session.

As many of our yearly subscribers, as well as those who take the Chronicle during the session of the Legislature, reside at a distance from the Seat of Government, it is often very difficult to make collections. We, therefore, request subscribers, yearly or for the session, to accompany the amount of subscription with the cash, for the remittance whereof, their Representatives in the General Assembly afford a safe medium.

A sketch of the proceedings in both Houses of Congress will be given.

TERMS.

For the Session alone, (twice a week.) in advance, \$2 00

For the whole year, in advance, 3 00

Persons furnishing six subscribers, and enclosing TEN DOLLARS, shall have a seventh copy forwarded regularly for their trouble.

HUGH HAMILTON & SON.

Harrisburg, Nov. 10, 1834.

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The Synod of Philadelphia adjourned on Tuesday last, to meet in York, on the last Wednesday of October, 1835.

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The majority for the Jackson ticket in the city of N. York, is about 2300, being about 3000 less than it was in 1832, the last election for Governor. There is nothing certain from other parts of the State.

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On Monday the 27th ult. Mr. Peter Marshall, of Berwick township.

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C. H. HINES.

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Public Sale.

I will Offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 13th of December next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

That Large & Valuable FARM,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, late the Estate of Wm. McClellan, Esq. deceased, containing about 400 ACRES. The improvements are a large

Stone Dwelling—

House, Log Barn, a large Orchard of choice Fruit, &c. Marsh-creek runs through the farm. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Esq.

Nov. 10.

Persons wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by Mr. McCullough, residing thereon.

DIVID END.

Bank of Gettysburg, } NOVEMBER 4, 1834.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 2 1/2 per cent., for the last 6 months, payable on or after Monday the 10th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cash'r.

Nov. 10.

DIVID END.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 1 1/2 per cent., which will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.

WALTER SMITH, Treas'r.

Nov. 3.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, about the 1st of October, a Dark Red Steer, about 2 years old—no particular marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NICHOLAS BEAR.

Nov. 10.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

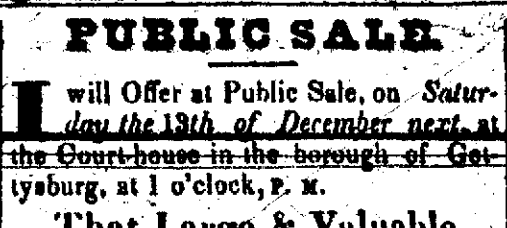
IN pursuance of law, the Commissioners and School-Directors convened at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 4th day of November.

The Convention was organized by calling JACOB COVER, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Z. HERBERT Secretary.

The Delegates hereafter named were present, and voted upon the adoption of the School Law, as follows, viz.

COMMISSIONERS.

Robert McIlheny, John Brough, John Musselman, Borough DELEGATES.



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LAND FOR SALE

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on **Saturday the 15th of November**, on the premises, the late **Dwelling Plantation** of **Solomon Bower**, deceased, situated in **Latimer township, Adams county**, adjoining lands of **Joseph Bower**, **George Harman** and others, containing **126 Acres and 91 Perches**, and the allowance of 30 Acres are in good timber. The improvements are a **Log House and Barn**, together with the necessary Outbuildings, and a good well of never-failing water near the door; also, a tolerably good Orchard, of different kinds of grafted fruit trees. Bermudian creek runs through one side of the land.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when the attendance and terms of sale will be made known by

MARY BOWER, & Adm's.
DANIEL BOWER, & Adm's.

Oct. 6.
If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be rented to the highest bidder.

A Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

THAT finely improved Farm, situated in **Mendenhall township, Adams county, Pa.** called

WAINWRIGHT,

is offered for sale. It is about 8 miles from Gettysburg, and contains **216 Acres**—between 60 and 70 of which are finely timbered; the remainder in fine meadows and fields. It is valuable as a grazing farm, yielding a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a large two-story Brick

DWELLING, containing 12 rooms, Barn, Stable, Spring and Smoke-houses, and **TWO LOG**

Tenant-Houses, one of which is at the lower end of the farm. There are three never-failing Springs on the premises.

The Farm will be sold all together, or will be divided to suit purchasers.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by **Mr. Adam Long** residing thereon. For terms of sale, application may be made to **Simon Becker, Esq.** in Mendenhall township, agent for the owner.

Aug. 18.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on the highest and best bidder, on the premises, on **Friday the 14th day of November next**.

A Tract of Land, Situate in Mounjoy township, bounded by the lands of **Robert McCreary**, **John Horner** and others, containing **148 Acres** and **143 Perches**, late the Estate of **John McKinney**, deceased. The improvements are

A Log House, with a well of water near the dwelling; **Double Log Barn**, and **Orchards**. Upwards of 60 acres of this tract are covered with Timber, and the residue excellent Meadow and arable land, well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain, clover, &c. This farm is in the heart of a good neighborhood, with a public road passing by the door, and is thought a very eligible situation for either a Store or Tavern.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, and terms made known by **W. McKinney, & Adm's.**
R. T. McKinney, & Adm's.

Oct. 27.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

THE facilities offered for transportation from the Susquehanna River to the borough of York, by the construction of the Codorus Navigation, has induced the subscriber to establish a

COAL YARD, near the Codorus creek, in North Beaver street, where he has for sale a large quantity of

North Branch Coal, out of **Swann's** celebrated bed. The subscriber has also been appointed Agent for the sale of the

Lyken's Valley Coal, said to be superior to any other found in Pennsylvania, inasmuch as it ignites more readily, and is perfectly **FREE FROM SLATE!**

GRATES! GRATES!
An invoice of **COAL GRATES**, beautiful patterns, made by **STRAW**, of Baltimore, kept for sale at City prices, at the subscriber's residence—to which he invites the attention of the public.

EXPECTED SOON, A CONSignment OF Dr. Nott's celebrated Patent Coal Stoves.
N. B. A lot of **Bituminous Coal**, for Blacksmiths' use, on hand.

Also for sale, a quantity of **Ark Timber & Plank.**
GEORGE S. MORRIS.
York, Pa. Sept. 29.

MOUNTPLEASANT RHEUMATISM!
YOU will parade at the house of **James Black**, in Mountpleasant township, on **Saturday the 15th of November inst.** at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in full order.

Nov. 3.
A Court of Appeal will be held on the same day, at the same place.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE stockholders in the **Gettysburg & Peterburg Turnpike Company**, will take notice that an Election will be held in **Gettysburg**, on **Monday the 10th day of November next**, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, One President, Six Managers, and One Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year. **WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.**
Oct. 20.

FRESH SUPPLY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers generally, that he continues the business as usual, at **Eppl'y's Mill, Marsh-creek**, and is determined to sell Goods at prices to suit the times, and hopes, by personal attention to business, to be able to satisfy his customers. His assortment consists of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Queensware, Hardware, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

N. B. The highest price will at all times be paid for all kinds of country produce in exchange for Goods.

ADAM EPPL'Y.
Oct. 20.

FASHIONS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the **TAILORS** of Adams county, that he is the authorized Agent for the sale of **SAGAZZ'S** Patent Self-Varying System, for drafting Fashionable Garments, Squares and Scales, Reports of Fashions, Advertising Cards, and Inch Measures.

As this system is in general use in the Cities, he recommends it to the trade, as one with which, he trusts, they will not be dissatisfied.

New York Fashions, regularly received at his Shop, in East York street, opposite the Bank.

ROBERT MARTIN.
Gettysburg, Oct. 13.

PENNSYLVANIA REPORTER.

Legislative Proceedings.
DURING the approaching session of the **Pennsylvania Reporter** will contain full, fair and impartial reports of the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature. Competent reporters will attend regularly in the Senate and House of Representatives, and in order that the debates and proceedings may be exhibited at great length, arrangements have been entered into by the proprietors, greatly to enlarge their paper, through which means they will be enabled to keep pace with the progress of business, and present to their readers minute information on the various topics which will contribute to render the next session of the Legislature one of peculiar interest to every section of the commonwealth. The proceedings of Congress will also be regularly noticed, and no exertions will be spared to render the **Reporter** worthy of the continued confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

The **Pennsylvania Reporter** will be printed on a **double medium** sheet, with small type, on the same terms as heretofore, viz:

For the session, twice a week, in advance, \$2 00
For the whole year, 3 00

WELSH & PATTERSON.
Harrisburg, Nov. 3, 1834.

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following **German Works** are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity,
Fox's Book of Martyrs,
Psalterspiel,
Stark's Prayer Book,
Wandelnde Seele,
Francke's Leben,
Habermans's Prayer-book,
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,
Lutheran Hymn-books,
Reformed do.
Gemeinschaftliche do.
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,
Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of **GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS**, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30.

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evangel. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**
Gettysburg, May 26.

SARSAPARILLA—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of **Sarsaparilla**, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
May 26.

BUCHU—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of **Buchu**, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine,

and gonorrhea, and great relief of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
May 26.

LIVERWORT—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of **Liverwort**, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
May 26.

COCAIVA—Carpenter's Oil of **Cocaiva**—for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
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FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines, which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flour Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammoniac,
Annatto,	" Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Saccharum,
Gamboge,	" Asafoetida,
Calomel,	" Aloetic,
Castor Oil,	" Gall Alapio,
Senna,	" Isinglass,
Manna,	" Ivory Black,
Elm Pargorie,	" Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	" Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	" Opium,
Do. Camomile,	" Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	" Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Cinnamon,
Rush's do.	" Lavender,
German do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origanum,
Do. Root,	" Pulvis,
Borax,	" Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	" Magnesia,
British Oil,	" Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	" Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	" Oil Cajaput,
Balaam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" Sassafras,
" Tartaric Acid,	" Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" Rosemary,
Coccolina,	" Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" Harleum,
" Benjoin,	" Turpentine,
" Guineum,	" Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	" &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of **Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,**

PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 19.

NO IMPOSITION!

J. WELLER'S VEGETABLE Rheumatic Compound, and INDIAN PANACEA.

THOSE who are afflicted with the Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, or Consumption, will find a complete antidote by using the subscriber's incomparable medicine. A test of a number of years has satisfactorily proven the efficacy of this incomparable restorer of health, and has fully justified its introduction before an enlightened public—and does not hesitate to warrant it to answer all the purposes for which it is recommended. The great demand, and number of cures that have been effected by this Vegetable composition, and at the request of several respectable physicians, was the only inducement to bring it before the public. There are two distinct compositions, one for the Rheumatism, and one for Colds, Coughs, Consumptions and diseases generally of the Breast and Lungs. Annexed are names of a few persons that have been cured.

We the undersigned take great pleasure in announcing to the public that **Mr. J. Weller's RHEUMATIC MEDICINE** is a certain cure for it—and that we have been most violently afflicted with it, and were restored to health in a short time.

Nathan Eyer, **Jacob Cover,**
Don't McFee, **Joshua Flaherty,**
Elizabeth Coons, **T. Fringer,**
H. Rouzer, **C. Newcomer.**

Many more certificates might be obtained from the most respectable persons, but the above named can certify to its virtues—it is useless to say more about its virtues, as the most incredulous can satisfy themselves by a trial of it, and calling at **Z. DANNER'S** Drug Store, Gettysburg, who is sole Agent for the sale of it.

Oct. 20.

Family Medicines.
THE following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber:—

Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Sour Stomach Pills,
Koerl's Rheumatic Plaster,
Superior Calisaya Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by **G. W. Carpenter.**

Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles,
A superior article of Cologne,
Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by **C. & D. S. Keener**, Baltimore.

Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism,
Dr. Belz's infallible worm destroying Syrup,
Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c.

Dr. Doynt's Antibilious Pills,
Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, jaundice, &c.

Dr. Lyon's Antibilious Pills,
Less Eye water,
A superior article of Black Ink, in pint

A superior article of calcined Magnesia, put up in ounce bottles,
Nipple shells, &c. &c.

Z. DANNER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

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PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District; and DANIEL SHEPHERD and Wm. McClean, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on **Monday the 24th day of November next**—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done; and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.
Oct. 20.

TRUSSES—Hull's Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **S. H. BUEHLER.**
May 26.

THE LADY'S BOOK, (NINTH VOLUME), A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose. By the most celebrated Authors. PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM, BY **L. A. GODEY.**
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
Aug. 11.

French Jujube Paste, or PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, color and form. Its use is altogether convenient: between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humor in the throat and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisis, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Pennsylvania College,
GETTYSBURG.

THIS institution was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1832. It is situated in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania. Gettysburg is 114 miles from Philadelphia, 52 from Baltimore, 50 from Lancaster, 36 from Harrisburg, and 32 from Fredericktown, Md. It is accessible by stages from the different places mentioned, and others either daily or several times a week.

The location of Gettysburg is not surpassed by any in the Union for health, and the town is remarkable for its morality.

Pennsylvania College has been continually increasing since its organization, and has numbered near 100 students. The present faculty are—

Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science, Rhetoric and Hebrew.
Rev. H. L. BAUGHER, A. M. Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Rev. M. JACOBS, A. M. Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
Rev. J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. Professor of Mineralogy and Botany.

Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, A. B. Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Mr. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, A. B. Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

The students, for the present, are boarded in private families in the town, under the supervision of the Faculty. The government of the institution is conformed, as near as may be, to that of a well regulated family.

The winter session of the Preparatory Department commences on **Thursday the 16th of October**, and of the Collegiate, on **Thursday the 30th of October**.

There are two vacations in the year, in April and September; four weeks for the Preparatory, and six for the Collegiate Department. The price of tuition is \$14 for the winter, and \$10 for the summer session. Boarding can be had at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week.

Gettysburg, Sept. 22, 1834.

Almanacs for 1835,

By the gross or single dozen, for sale at the Apothecary and Book store of the subscriber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Oct. 6.

Flax-Seed Wanted.

CASH, and the highest price given for clean **Flax-Seed**, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**
Gettysburg, Aug. 25.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S Celebrated & Infallible Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**
Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant as to be palatable to children.

LIQUID OPODELDOC—Parpeedri and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
May 26.

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis, and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**
Gettysburg, June 30.

MERCURY—Carpenter's Black Oxide of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
May 26.

CURERS—Carpenter's Oil of Curers—for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**
May 26.

Beware of Imposition!

DR. DRAKE, a Druggist in Leesburg, Va. informed the subscriber that three persons had each obtained from him a pot of Judkins' Ointment (not of the subscriber's make). After having tried it, they found it was not good, and returned it to him.

Having had much experience, for many years, in making this Ointment, and being again concerned in the patent right, the public have a right to be cautioned against imposition—and, in order to effect this, and to secure to them the genuine article, it has been thought advisable, as above stated, to use the authority granted by Mr. Shepherd, and to call it after the proprietor's own name.

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